death. That very extreme and, according to vulgar prejudices, unchristian mode of fighting did not, however, advance us anything. On the contrary, it had the effect of rendering the rebels more desperate, and of causing the slaughter in cold blood of numbers of the unfortunate blacks. But if negro troops are so efficient, where, we again ask, is Greeley's brigade? Now is the time when it might be rendering the country good service, if not with the musket, at least in the biting and gouging line. Greeley should take example by our energetic and respectable colored friend George Downing. George has an eye both to his own interest and that of the country. He is going for a couple of months to Newport, where he proposes keeping open house at moderate charges for those who are starved at the fashionable hotels. This philanthropic duty accomplished, he joins the army in the useful and honorable rank of commissary. We need scarcely observe that his ability and conscientiousness in that post will make themselves as fully appreciated as in his present position. So far as it is in his power to remedy them we shall hear no more of short rations and hard tack. If Greeley is in earnest in his pledges he ought not to allow our colored friend to take the advance of him. When Downing hastens to the country's rescue he, of all men, should not be found lagging behind.

## NEWS FROM UTAH AND IDAHO.

### Our Great Salt Lake Correspondence.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, May 22, 1863.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

The attack upon the Indians in Idaho turns out to be worse than I stated in my last communication, and was—I blush to write it—inaugurated by the barbarous murder of an Indian chief in open day, in the public streets of Bannock City. A gentleman of that place sends me details; but the atrocity of the white butchers is unfit to be sent to a public newspaper. My informant says that Old Snag, an Indian chief, was shot down in the streets while pleading for his life, and not in the commission of any hostile deed. He had done nothing. He cried not to shoot and not to kill him; but the bloodthirsty scoundrels shot into his body six times and afterwards scalped the poor old man. Three others were also shot in the same way, and Snag's son was wounded in the arm, but got off. Nothing could be alleged against them by either the new settlers or mountaineers. "It is gratifying," says my correspondent, "to know that the miscreants who began this inhuman butchery were of the lower class of barroom convicts."

It is very gratifying to know that there are some decent white men in Idaho, in the midst of such barbarism now being enacted with the Indians there; but I am sorry to say we here in Utah have not the same excuse to offer for a recent attack upon the Indians. Were it "the lower class of barroom convicts" here, we could clean them out without compunction of conscience, and secure the country in peace, free from the revengeful arm of the outraged Indians; but the barbarism has another rank. Measures will, however, be taken to faithfully represent to the government the effort being made to plunge the country in war for the gratification of a vengeful and malicious spite and the grasping after glory and contracts.

Unless some measures are immediately adopted for the proper treatment of the Indians the parties now engaged will assuredly aggravate and make matters worse, and give to the country a second edition of the Oregon war, where large debts were contracted and the Treasury glossed, besides the direct and positive injury to the Territories, in arresting their progress and development, and the vengeful murders of the innocent wayfaring travellers must ensue, or the present will not be like the past. But such a needless, groundless war will demand the presence of a large body of troops in Idaho that might fair sent to fight in the interests of their country against that atrocious rebellion that threatens our nation's life.

The Indians have found in Idaho men to sell them powder by the barrel and lead by the hundred weight, and are preparing for a good fight, and no doubt will have it; but, true to their instincts and traditions, they will avoid open and direct hostilities and take to the rocks, canons and gulches, and when the unsuspecting immigrant passes or the prospecting miner comes within range of the rifle the work of death will follow.

THE INDIANS IN UTAH.

In my last letter I noticed the killing of one Thorp by some Indians. Since that another man has fallen a victim to their vengeance. Thorp's body was found about half a mile from the scalpit, where he had been at work, stripped entirely naked, and literally perforated with arrows, as if the savages conceived that the number of their shots would mark the standard of their hatred of the white race. His skull was split in two places by blows inflicted with a tomahawk, battleaxe or spear, and his throat cut downwards with a knife. His remains were properly cared for and entombed in the Brigham City Cemetery, near where he had resided. He was a man much respected, and leaves a wife and ten children to mourn his loss.

From the concurrence of operations at different settlements, it is very evident that the Indians are seeking to glut upon the settlers their vengeance for their losses in men and stock at Conner's Bear river battle. They ran off about a hundred and fifty horses at the same time.

With and past experience the people of this Territory have ever dreaded the location of soldiers among them, and their worst fears from the presence of the California volunteers are likely to meet the fullest realization. I shall not attempt now to write the debut of Col. Conner, with his initiatory order to hang every Indian found in the vicinity of bygone depredations, nor yet to narrate subsequent expeditions, and well may I keep silence, when, out of vengeance, the said volunteers carried as trophies of their prowess nearly a score of Indian scalps to Camp Douglas. And among the said volunteers men are to be found flooding California with their charges against the citizens of the Territory because they will not join in the interesting amusement of shooting Indians. The people have wisely accepted the policy of feeding the starving Indians to that of fighting them, and no charges like those now flooding California papers will drive them into the popular current. When the Indians have been stealing and murdering, without provocation, the citizens have freely mustered into service and fought them; but to gratify no man's spleen will they enter the unnecessary quarrel. The citizens, without ever taking part in the hostilities, have now to bear the Indians' vengeance, as the case of Thorp, above narrated, was unquestionably the work of a remnant of Sagwitch's band, who escaped from the Bear river fight. Troops who band together for the fight, and keep together forever after, and are always ready for their foe, may seek the Indians if it pleases them; but the settlers, who have to work in the fields and in the canons, who have to leave at home their wives and children defenceless, will not, to gratify tyrant or slanderer, join in open war and bring upon themselves the horrors of Indian vengeance.

OFFICERS RESIGNING.

A few weeks since Capt. Hoyt, of the Third infantry, left the service in the volunteers to go east; now we hear of Col. Evans, of the Second cavalry, resigning to go west. What is the matter? They enlisted to serve their country in the war for the nation's freedom. They were two splendid officers—gentlemen of honor. Let the War Department inquire of these gentlemen directly what is the matter. The department may learn something. The Colonel is a high-toned gentleman, who had the honest daring to withhold his signature from a disgraceful document that was carried round the camp. He had the boldness to say no when sycophants said yes. He had the temerity to make daylight burst forth upon matters which were not intended for the public gaze. Inquire of them directly, not in the circumlocution order of commanders of departments.

[illegible]

Brigham and his suite returned on Tuesday afternoon from their Southern trip to the cotton country. The brass bands serenaded him all the evening. We will doubtless have a preach from him on Sunday at the New Bowery.

A few days since the remains of a woman and child were found in a canon a short distance north of Camp Douglas. Were they murdered, for had she been seduced, and, afraid to return to an acknowledgment of her guilt, prayed away till hunger left her lifeless? Not a word is known of her, and a small piece of calico only has been found that may yet lead to identification.

A hundred and eight of the horses stolen by the Indians, previously referred to, have been recovered by the settlers who pursued the thieves a long distance northward.

Two very valuable discoveries for the settlers have recently been made about sixty miles south of this. The one is a magnetic iron ore, and the other a cave, or rather a large chasm, in a mountain, containing a large quantity of nitrate of lime—two articles particularly required in the Territory. Another successful exploring Mormon is said to have discovered two quarries of very excellent paint—the one a beautiful vermilion, the other a fine yellow. He says the paint is entirely free from grit, and will soon be in the market.

Dr. Frank Fuller, the federal Secretary of the Territory, left last week for California. I believe he has leave of absence from the government at Washington, but there is little likelihood of his returning to his desk. The doctor is a gentleman from New Hampshire, much respected by the community for his urbanity of manners and high morality. He is disgusted with the intrigue of the war party here. Their evident triumph in obtaining the removal of Judge Kinney and their open threats of obtaining the certain decapitation of other officials may have induced the doctor to indulge in the luxury of resignation. He was a truly loyal gentleman, of refined taste and education; he took an active part in raising the Second regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers, and was, I think, with them in Virginia as paymaster when called to Utah. The government will lose in him a faithful representative.

DOWNING'S HALL.—Miss Augusta L. Dargan, a new candidate for popular favor, made her first appearance here last evening, and read to a full and appreciative audience selections from the "Honeymoon," "Fazio," Tennyson and Byron. She was assisted by Mr. J. B. Brown, Mrs. J. E. Jackson and Mrs. Eliot. Miss Dargan is a young lady of good presence and with a good voice. Her ability as a reader is a great deal above the average ability of young lady readers. She possesses judgment and taste, and is able to read with energy and force where the subject requires it, and still keep within the limits imposed by the decorums of nature." Her voice is strong and flexible, and her enunciation very clear.

## HOOKER'S ARMY.

### Our Troops Maintaining Their Position on the South Side of the Rappahannock.

### Results of the Reconnoissance of the Sixth Corps.

### The Rebel Army Still in Strength Around Fredericksburg, &c., &c., &c.

### The Union Reconnoitering Force Still on the South Side of the Rappahannock.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1863.

The reports received to-day from the Rappahannock state that the First division of the Sixth corps were still in the position on the south bank of the river which they occupied on Friday afternoon. They had advanced no further than the open plain behind the rifle pits, from which the enemy were driven, or rather where the greater part of the sharpshooters, on whom it was depended to hold the ford, were captured.

Two lines of battle were formed, plainly in sight of the rebel lines and under the fire of their artillery, but affairs have been very quiet on both sides.

The Sixth Vermont Volunteers were thrown forward as skirmishers, and suffered the only casualties inflicted by the enemy yesterday.

A visit to the front disclosed the enemy in unusually strong force in his old position on the right, left and front of our advance column.

The enemy are constantly busy, and large columns seem to be moving up and taking position to await further operations of our forces.

Gen. Hooker was across the river, and visited the picket lines on Saturday.

The picket-firing on Saturday was almost continuous; but yesterday and to-day our pickets have been nearly unmolested, the enemy firing only when mounted officers ride out to reconnoitre.

The result of the reconnoissance thus far has been to show that the enemy are still in large force on the opposite side of the river, and no indication can be discovered that any considerable portion of Lee's army have been withdrawn for operations elsewhere.

The following is a list of the casualties in the Sixth Vermont received in skirmishing yesterday:—

KILLED.

Jno. Hines, Co. E.
Albert Jeffs, Co. E.
David Jessamere, Co. I.
Naham Potter, Co. K.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant J. G. Ralstrick, Co. C, shoulder.
Sergeant Joseph E. Averill, Co. K, arm.
Sergeant Thos. Murphy, Co. H, face.
Corporal Richard O'Neal, Co. K, arm, amputated.
Truman Lewis, Co. C, thigh.
Jno. King, Co. C, arm.
Henry C. Anthony, Co. C, leg.
Dana Cook, Co. D, shoulder dislocated.
J. H. Wood, Co. D, arm.
Wm. Meacher, Co. G, shoulder.
Levi Raymond, Co. H, arm.
Jno. Russell, Co. I, hand.
Leander Picquett, Co. I, arm.

### The Positions of the Opposing Armies.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1863.

Fredericksburg is still held by the enemy, and no attempt has been made by our troops to take it.

The late movements of the rebels on the south side of the Rappahannock induced the belief that they had retired altogether from their old lines of defence, and officers and others who came to Washington confidentially announced this as a fact.

The crossing of some of our troops on Friday was in the way of a reconnoissance to understand the actual condition of affairs, and although on Sunday morning they had not returned they probably did so by night.

On Friday evening, in crossing, we lost about thirty in killed and wounded and took about sixty prisoners in rifle pits on the river bank. They have been brought to Washington. Captain Cross, of the regular engineers, was killed. The entire loss on our side was in the engineer brigade in crossing.

Although yesterday skirmishers of both parties were represented to be in line of battle at some points, there seemed to be no apprehension of a general engagement. Both armies, however, seemed to be wide awake.

### Mr. L. A. Hendrickson's Letters.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS, Va., June 4, 1863.

ALL QUIET ALONG THE LINES.

Except the single volley of grape and canister discharged from one of the enemy's guns at Kelly's Ford, and wounding two of the Ninth Massachusetts men, alluded to in a former correspondence, nothing has occurred at any of the river crossings of a disturbing character. Between the pickets the same friendly relations continue. They bathe in the river in common and keep up their mutual banterings. Finding that our men are prohibited from exchanging papers, it requires a good deal of persuasion, coffee, salt and a pack of playing cards generally thrown in—playing cards command $6 a pack in Rebeldom—to get a Southern paper. The papers of the 2d contain no news and nothing of interest.

INTERESTING STATEMENTS OF DESERTERS.

Two deserters came yesterday afternoon within the lines of Colonel Vincent's brigade. They give their names as J. S. Pilkington and William W. Jordon, privates belonging to the Tenth Alabama regiment, Colonel Forney. This regiment, they say, belongs to General Wilcox's brigade, Anderson's division and A. P. Hill's corps. The brigade comprises the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Fourteenth Alabama regiments, and is stationed at Banks' Ford, with two batteries of six guns each, where they have been, except in the interval of the Chancellorsville campaign, since the 4th of April. Half a mile in the rear is General Posey's brigade. Gen. Longstreet is at Culpepper. The report is that two corps are to cross the river at that place, and one corps remain on the other side. Longstreet's and A. P. Hill's corps are to cross and draw our forces to that place. The men are living on half rations of bacon, flour and pickled beef. It is the universal belief that unless the independence of the confederacy is acknowledged within twelve months they will have to give up for want of provisions. Jackson's death has caused great discouragement. When they left no official reports had been received from Vicksburg. Both men say they were forced into the army. They believe in the Union, and for that reason deserted. It is the rich man's war and the poor man's fight. The prisoners have been sent to army headquarters.

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH ARMY CORPS, June 6, 1863.

CANNONADING ON BOTH SIDES OF US.

The resume of the cannonading on our left, occasioned by other troops crossing the river at Fredericksburg, and on our right, occasioned by rebel disrelish of our cavalry in that vicinity, has not reached us yet. We lay between the two firings in a state of very agreeable quietude, interrupted by occasional alarms, however. Deserters continue to come within our lines, who say that the enemy is making a general movement in the direction of Warrenton. Some say that only one corps is now across the river opposite us. Each day the impression strengthens that a grand engagement between the two armies must soon take place.

NEWSPAPERS—COME WARMER.

The new order about newspapers, and reducing the prices one hundred per cent from what they have been, meets with the warmest approval. Soldiers have been swindled by newspaper extortionists long enough, and the only regret is that the swindle was not stopped long, long ago. It is to be hoped that under the new regime the papers will be served with some degree of regularity, and the soldiers be allowed to purchase the papers they prefer to read. Now that army purveyors have had their heads cut off, newspaper speculators ostracised and sutlers properly taxed, it only remains to introduce the Napoleonic system of hanging fraudulent commissaries and quartermasters to insure tolerable honesty in the army.

LIVE STOCK.

Woodticks, fleas and mosquitoes—three disagreeable concomitants of summer campaigning—begin to manifest their presence with most acrimonious and persistent odiousness. I might dwell feelingly, if not eloquently, upon the power for evil of this insect trinity. Imagination is impotent to describe to those who know not the feeling the deep indignation experienced at being awakened at sundry hours of the night by woodticks over one, the reverse of gently stealing. The fleas are most furiously biting, tenacious and blood thirsty, and the mosquitoes show a force of adhesion as wondrous as it is uncomfortable. These insect annoyances, worse than all the batteries of the enemy, are making their thousand converts to copperheadism.

THE WEATHER.

We are having the first rain this afternoon for a month, with intervals of terrific thunder and lightning. A severe rain, it will be remembered, closed the Chancellorsville campaign, the present storm may be the precursor of another general movement. Be that as it may, the parched earth, crisped leaves of the trees and deep sand filling the roads make the rain a welcome visitant. It has every indication of raining all night.

### Visit to the Fifth Corps Hospital and the Camp of Sykes' Regulars.

MR. W. BUCKINGHAM'S LETTER.

NEAR STAFFORD COURT HOUSE, Va., June 4, 1863.

LOCATION OF THE HOSPITAL.

I accidentally became acquainted with Major Augustus M. Clark the other day, who is surgeon in charge of the Fifth corps hospital. This hospital is situated on the north of the road between Brooks' station and Stoneman's switch, and about a mile from the latter place, on ground admirably adapted for the purpose. The tents are pitched on the edge of wooded hills, where a cool breeze is constantly playing over a clear stream that winds through the picturesque valley. After riding over a rough road through almost impenetrable clouds of dust, it was a godsend to have the privilege of resting a short time in so beautiful a spot.

HOW THE WOUNDED ARE ATTENDED TO.

Mothers and fathers, sisters and brothers, need have no fear of lack of attention or want of comfort towards these poor wounded in this camp; for they are all cheerful and doing more than well. The quiet they enjoy is very beneficial to a speedy recovery. Should they be allowed to visit their homes many slight cases might become dangerous from the excitement of seeing friends and asking and answering countless questions. If a man's mind is clear and at ease the surgeon is relieved of half of his anxiety. Without saying more of a subject which is understood by all, I will state by request that citizens frequent the hospitals on passes from Mr. Secretary Stanton to see their friends, although orders from General Hooker strictly prohibit it. The effect is bad, and proves a great nuisance to the surgeons and patients.

BENEVOLENT HUMBUGS.

There is too much benevolent humbuggery also practised, which is a constant nuisance. All our hospitals are laid out, according to regulations, on a military plan which cannot be excelled. Christian associations, tract societies and the Sanitary Commission may be all very well in their way; but we don't want them to interfere in our way. They are prone to come at the eleventh hour and endeavor to steal the thunder belonging to others. There is a regular channel of giving aid and comfort to the wounded, and that is by making application at our several headquarters.

A VERY NICE YOUNG LADY,

who was very pretty and carried a love of a parasol, called at the Twelfth corps hospital recently, leaning on the arm of a medical cadet. She came from some praying contribution society and demanded a tent for herself. This was denied her. "We have an experienced matron who can take what you have to give," was the reply of the surgeon, whereupon our dashing young angel remarked:—"Do you suppose I shall have anything to do with a woman whose character I do not know?" The Doctor answered—"Do you think we can provide quarters for a female whose character we do not know?" Praying divines evidently come sometimes with good intentions as well as tracts; but still their presence does not generally make the troops any more cheerful, and what they leave is freely given to those who wish it by comrades always in attendance.

RECOVERY OF PATIENTS—FRESH AIR.

Dr. Clark states that after the battles of Chancellorsville he had sixteen hundred patients; but now he has only nine hundred and eighty three. The sides of the tents were all raised some distance from the ground, allowing a free circulation of air.

INCIDENTS OF PATIENTS.

In the first tent I visited lay a handsome young drummer boy, scarcely fifteen years of age, patient and contented. His leg was amputated three inches below the knee. "Well, my boy, you were lucky to save so much of it." "Yes," he replied, "the Doctor says I can have an artificial piece put on so the girls won't know it." By his side lay an Irishman with his leg off close to his hip. He removed the officiate covering, and I saw a stump anything but beautiful. It had not healed, and the seam, or whatever the doctors call it, was much inflamed. "Does it pain you much?" "Yes, all the time; but he who dances must pay the fiddler."

By his side was a young fellow who had been shot through the right cheek, the ball breaking the left jaw, then breaking the shoulder blade and lodging in the fleshy part of the arm. His face was frightfully distorted, and he suffered great agony. He was unable to take much nourishment and was very weak. But still, with great difficulty, he told me that the ball had been extracted, and he "thought it was too hard to have the surgeons cut him after the rebs had already made four holes in his body." He then endeavored to say something else; but the suppressed smile caused so much pain he relinquished the effort. I merely cite these trifles to show the spirits of the men.

BROKEN LIMBS.

In the next tent were men with broken legs. They would lay helplessly in bed, but comparatively comfortable. Their backs were generally propped up by pillows and the broken limb suspended a slight distance from the bed by the use of an interior splinter. This is a very cheap, invaluable article. It is nothing but a thick wire, bent in a rectangular shape, the length to conform to the length of the limb and the width about four inches. Two movable slides or hooks run on the sides by which it is attached to the top of the the tent by a cord and pulley. The bandaged leg is then suspended by this simple contrivance (the splint being above) so that it can be raised or lowered at will without changing the position as set. When a limb has been shot or broken and suspended in this manner, an empty can (that once contained hermetically sealed oysters or fruit) is hung directly over the wound and filled with water. In the bottom is pierced a small hole which just allows a constant dripping of water to keep the bandage sufficiently moist.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED PATIENTS.

In another apartment were men slightly wounded, who were playing checkers or cards, writing, &c. A showy chandelier was hung in this tent, and two soldiers were making another for the doctor. They were very pretty, although barber-polish. Three hoops of different sizes were covered with strips of red and white flannel, and then connected by quill cord. Wooden sockets for the candles were covered with tin foil and fastened at intervals upon the hoops. Other men were carving pipes from laurels or making rings from old beef bones. Instead of being a disagreeable sight, a visit to our hospital is really pleasant, the patients are so much more comfortable than one would suppose.

THE REGULARS.

After an hour with the wounded, I mounted my horse and penetrated the dust to the camps of the Second, Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth regular infantry. The Eleventh and Seventeenth are worthy of especial mention. The ground was once a grove, then apparently a graveyard. No graves were there of any number; but the remaining stumps of trees, covered with dust, shone out in the moonlight like so many tombstones.

THEIR CAMP.

Sykes' men—for so they call themselves—had levelled all off to the ground and evened the surface. What was once a grove, then a wilderness, or a desert, or a graveyard, is now a garden of bowers. From a distance you look down upon it as a lawn of green. From the street you look into it as at a gentleman's garden. Common camps are a multitude of circuses. This is a multitude of bowers. The whole camp is laid out regularly in company streets, &c., tents are pitched, and then it is all substantially and handsomely built over with pines, laurel and locust. The first long bower is the officers' street. We look through it and see nothing but evergreens; we walk through it, and, tucked away regularly, but almost concealed, are the wall houses of canvass. The street is carpeted with green sods, and the shade prevents their drying by the sun.

THE BOWERS.

We may call this the right bower; but the left is all the same. The privates vie with each other for the palm, and you will often see little flower gardens surrounding the tents; but, alas! for the flowers; the gardens are only sods surrounded by clean stones, with here and there a transplanted shrub. All this pine, and laurel, and locust, was hauled by them a distance of seven miles. Send the regulars to Dry Tortugas, and, my word for it, they would soon transform it into a paradise.

### Rebel Accounts of Affairs on the Rappahannock.

[From the Richmond Examiner, June 6.]

The news from Northern Virginia is stirring, but not very definite. The general impression is that Hooker has certainly moved the bulk of his forces up the Rappahannock; but at the same time it is stated upon good authority that he was engaged yesterday in moving his pontoons down the river at Deep run, three miles below Fredericksburg.

A smart cavalry skirmish took place yesterday near Raccoon Ford, on the Rapidan, between four hundred of our men and two regiments of the enemy. We drove the enemy back, killing five and wounding fifteen. We had seven men severely wounded by sabre cuts.

### Excursion of Marylanders to Niagara Falls.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 8, 1863.

The excursion train of the Northern Central Railroad, which left Baltimore this morning for Buffalo and Niagara Falls, arrived here this evening at half-past seven. The company included the members of the Baltimore City Council and municipal officers, the Secretary of State of Maryland, and a number of prominent citizens. The trip thus far has been one of great enjoyment. The company leave to-morrow for Buffalo, and on Thursday next will visit Niagara Falls.

### Rebel Demonstrations in the Vicinity of Helena, Ark.

CAIRO, June 8, 1863.

Information from Helena states that our pickets were driven in on Thursday night, but no demonstration of force was made. It is stated that there are four rebel brigades in that vicinity. General Prentiss is confident of his ability to withstand any attack that may be made.

### The Sales of Five-Twenty Bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1863.

The general subscription agent reports the sale of $1,034,600 five-twenties on Saturday, and to-day $1,070,000, at the various agencies in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and the West. Subscribers are receiving bonds up to May 15, and arrangements are making by the department to make deliveries more promptly.

THE NEW BROOKLYN DIRECTORY.—This most useful of useful books for the years 1862-'64, has just been published by Messrs. J. Lain & Co. The work has been compiled with much care, and is printed in a style of great neatness. The publishers state that no effort has been spared to render it perfect. As a book of reference it will be needed everywhere, and will doubtless meet a ready sale.

### Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

NEW ORLEANS—Steamship Continental—J R Selmes, Wm Fish, Edw Kellogg, A G Tournemire, F S Evans, W T Bainbridge, A McKell, lady, 4 children, sister and servt, Mrs Arthur C Waugh and daughter, Mrs John Workman and child, Mrs Olive Higgins, J J Caldwell, C Mezin, Mrs Spearer, child and servant, E P Bry, Nathan Stevens, Mrs W B Hayward, Mrs Louis T Turner, Mrs McEwen and child, Mrs Peck and two children, Mr Hard, lady and child, Mrs A M Boyd, Sydney Burgess—and 200 in the steerage.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

### WAR GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL.

### Order Relative to Ladies Going to or Returning from the South.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1863.

The following order in relation to passes has been issued:—

Ladies desiring passes to go to or return from the rebel States can receive permits under the following regulations:—

*First*—All applications for passes to go South must be made in writing and verified by oath, addressed to Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, Washington, D. C., as follows:—

I, A—— B——, applicant for a pass to go to City Point, Virginia, and now residing at ——, do solemnly swear that, if said pass be granted, I will not take any property excepting my wearing apparel, and that all the articles to be taken with me are contained in the trunk or package delivered or to be delivered to the Quartermaster on the transport steamer on which I am to go to City Point. That I have not been in any insurgent State, nor beyond the military lines of the United States, within thirty days last past. That I will not return within the military lines of the United States during the present war, and that I have not in my trunk nor on my person any papers or writings whatsoever, nor any contraband articles.

No person will be allowed to take more than one trunk or package of female wearing apparel, weighing not over one hundred pounds, and subject to inspection, and if anything contraband be found in the trunk or on the person the property will be forfeited and the pass revoked.

*Second*—A passenger boat will leave Annapolis, Md., on the 1st day of July next, to deliver those permitted to go South at City Point, and the baggage of each applicant must be delivered to the quartermaster on said boat, at least twenty-four hours previous to the day of departure, for inspection.

*Third*—Children will be allowed to accompany their mothers and relatives, and take their usual wearing apparel; but the name and age of each child must be given in the application.

*Fourth*—Ladies and children desiring to come North will be received on the boat at City Point and taken to Annapolis, and every adult person coming North will be required to take and subscribe to the oath of allegiance to the government of the United States before the boat leaves Fortress Monroe. L. C. TURNER, Judge Advocate.

### GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1863.

THE CAPTURE OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

The United States steamer Sunflower, Acting Master Edward Van Sice, on the 31st ult., in the Gulf of Mexico, captured the schooner Echo, with one hundred and eighty-five bales of cotton. She purported to be from Matamoros, but had no invoice for one hundred and twenty five bales, and her passenger list did not correspond with the actual number on board. She was sent to Key West.

The United States steamer De Soto, Captain W. M. Walker, on the 24th ult. captured the schooners Gen. Prim and Rapid, and sloops Jane, Adelie and Bright, all loaded with cotton and bound to Havana. The same vessel has also captured the schooner Mississippi, with one hundred and eighty-seven bales of cotton, which, with those previously reported, make seven prizes within five days; and as all of them are condemned their proceeds will occasion a comfortable sensation in the captain's pocket. The same vessel on the 14th captured the schooner Sea Bird, of Havana, without log book, with papers incomplete, &c.

The United States steamer Kanawha, Lieutenant Commander W. K. Mayo, captured on the 18th ult., while running the blockade off Mobile, bound to Havana, the schooner Ripple, with one hundred and ten bales of cotton; also, on the previous day, the schooner Hunter, from Mobile, bound to Havana, with forty-three bales of cotton.

In a letter to the Navy Department, dated Key West, Acting Rear Admiral Bailey says that since he took command (December 9, 1862) forty-three vessels have been captured by the vessels of the squadron and declared good prizes. Others have been released by the court, and others still destroyed at Indian river and other places along the coast. Many prizes have been sent in by the West Indian and Western Gulf squadrons, making the number that have come in for adjudication since January last seventy.

ARRIVAL OF RELEASED UNION PRISONERS.

The flag of truce boat New York arrived here to day from City Point, Va., Saturday afternoon. The New York touched at Annapolis last night, and left about two hundred and fifty released prisoners at that point.

Among the paroled prisoners sent down by this boat were about fifty of the wounded soldiers left at Jackson, Miss., on the evacuation of that place by General Grant, accompanied by Surgeon H. S. Hewitt, of General Grant's staff, who was left in charge of them.

The sick and wounded men were placed in the hospital at Annapolis and the others sent to Camp Parole.

Surgeon Hewitt came through to this city.

AT AERONAUTIC REPORT TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

By direction of the Secretary of War Professor Lowe, aeronaut of the Army of the Potomac, has submitted a report of his observations during the campaigns of 1861, 1862 and 1863. It is admitted that they have been valuable in determining upon tactics.

GUERILLAS IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

The Indian Office has advices from Fort Scott stating that the region between Kansas and the Indian Territory is devastated by bands of guerillas. This state of things will prevent the return of the Indian refugees to their old hunting grounds and the migration of Kansas Indians to the former, as provided by a late law of Congress.

THE COMMISSION TO PERU.

Leonard Sweet, of Illinois, having declined the appointment of commissioner to Peru, Doctor Mackey of the State Department, has been appointed in his stead. The Commission is composed of E. G. Squier, Doctor Mackey and Judge Huntington. Mr. DA Reintree goes out as solicitor for the commission. The latter was Secretary of Legation under Robert M. McLane, late Minister to Mexico.

THE POWERS OF COURTS MARTIAL.

As a question has arisen touching the rights of United States courts martial to sentence offenders like d'Utassy to confinement in penitentiaries, it may be stated that authority for sending them to New York prisons arises under an agreement between the United States government and that of the State of New York.

ARRANGEMENTS OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF SOLDIERS.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company has made arrangements by which commutation tickets for soldiers, either discharged or on furlough, are placed in the hands of the Sanitary Commission at their rooms. No tickets are sold for New York and Boston at the ticket office at less than the regular rates. The recent statement of overcharge to soldiers was doubtless in consequence of their ignorance of the arrangement and of the place where the commutation tickets are to be procured. Soldiers' tickets for the West are sold at the ticket office by the general passenger agent, Mr. Robert W. Edmonds.

GENERAL DIX'S DEPARTMENT.

There is no truth in the report that the command of the troops of General Dix's department has been assigned to General Hooker.

RECRUITING FOR THE NEGRO REGIMENTS.

The city has been enlivened to-day by a negro recruiting party in the streets, with fife and drum and the usual accompaniements of hangers on.

ADMIRALS DAHLGREN AND FOOTE.

Admiral Dahlgren, it is understood, is willing to take the position of second in command under Admiral Foote.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC PAPER.

Thomas B. Florence has issued to-day an evening democratic paper, called the *Constitutional Union*. It holds that re-union is practical even at the present dark hour.

### The Turf.

THE SPORT OF THE WEEK—TROTTING IN NEW YORK AND RACING AT PHILADELPHIA.

To-day the great match between the brown stallion Robert Fillingham and the gray gelding Rockingham, for $2,000, mile heats, best in five, play or pay, to go as they please, comes off on the Fashion Course. There is no doubt that Rockingham will go in his favorite gait—viz., under the saddle—and the other, in all probability, in harness. There is a great deal of speculation on this race, the betting being about even. On Wednesday George N. Patchen and Gen. Butler go their third great match for $5,000 a side, to wagons, mile heats, the best in five. The former is decidedly the best favorite in the money market.

On Wednesday the spring meeting at Philadelphia commences, and continues Thursday and Friday. From the number of horses in training there no doubt can be entertained of the complete success of the meeting, more especially as it is under the sole management of that well known and universally respected patron of the Northern turf, Mr. John Hunter. On Thursday the great three mile heat race for $10,000 between Idlewild and Blackbird comes off, and will assuredly prove the most exciting race that has been witnessed on the turf since Boston and Fashion ran their great match.

At the Saratoga race meeting the time of the entries for the stakes, which closed on the 25th ult., was extended to the 10th inst., for all the horses belonging to Mr. R. A. Alexander, of Kentucky, which were sold by auction immediately subsequent to the Paterson race meeting.

## NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

### Movements of Government Steamers.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 8, 1863.

The steamers John Rice, from Baltimore, and Sylvan Shore and Hero, from Aquia creek, arrived to-day.

The steamer John Farron, from Newbern, N. C., on the 4th inst., arrived this morning. She reports all quiet in that department.

The steamer Kennebec sailed for Baltimore this morning.

The steamer Planet left for Washington to-day.

The steamer New York, Capt. Chisholm, arrived from Philadelphia yesterday afternoon. She has been thoroughly repaired and refitted, and will take the place of the steamer State of Maine, as the general flag of truce boat for this department.

The army gunboat General Jesup, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Whipple, of the Ninetieth Wisconsin Volunteers, made her trial trip to this place to-day. She was commenced by the rebels and finished by Capt. Edwin Ludlow, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, at Norfolk. She made the run from Norfolk to here, fifteen miles, in forty-five minutes. She draws six feet of water, is one hundred and fifty feet long and mounts three guns, two twelve-pounder brass howitzers and one thirty-two-pounder rifled Parrott gun.

### Arrival and Departure of Union and Rebel Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 7, 1863.

The flag of truce steamer State of Maine, Captain John K. Mulford, arrived from City Point at nine o'clock last night. She brought down four hundred and ninety eight Union prisoners, who were transferred to the steamer New York, and left immediately for Annapolis.

The propeller Eastern State arrived this morning with two hundred and fifty rebel prisoners, en route for City Point to be exchanged.

The steamer Express, under a flag of truce, in charge of Captain H. C. Fillebrown, aid to General Davidson, leaves this afternoon for City Point with two hundred and forty rebel prisoners.

### Trial Trip of the Steamer Neptune.

Yesterday the new steamer Neptune made a trial trip seaward. A large party of gentlemen were on board. Among the number we noticed Mr. Pook, naval constructor, and Admiral Gregory's son. The Neptune left her dock at the foot of Cedar street at ten o'clock, and arrived at the foot of Thirteenth street at about six o'clock in the evening.

The sail was delightful, and an elegant lunch was provided at noon, while a sumptuous dinner was served at five o'clock, gotten up in Delmonico's best style, superintended by Mons. Alexander.

The working of the vessel elicited unusual commendation, her speed reaching as high as twelve knots. In all probability the government will take one or more of these vessels for vessels of war.

The Neptune is one of the five new steamships built by Messrs. J. B. & J. D. Van Deusen, foot of Sixteenth street, East river, for the Neptune Steamship Company, and intended to ply between New York and Boston via Cape Cod. The Neptune will be ready for service in about one week from this time, and the other three—viz., the Galatea, Proteus and Nereus—about the middle of July.

These five steamers have been built after one and the same model, and are alike in size, tonnage and power. A description of the Neptune will consequently answer for all.

The Neptune is divided into five water tight compartments, is 218 feet long, 35 feet 8 inches beam, double deck, 12 feet four inches lower hold, and 7 feet six inches between decks.

The engines were designed by Ethan Rogers, Esq., of this city, and were built under his superintendence by Messrs. Henry Esler & Co., of the Atlantic Dock Works, South Brooklyn. They are double, vertical, direct acting engines, each cylinder of 44 inches diameter and 36 inches stroke of piston, and each cylinder having an air pump.

The propeller is of the kind known as the Hilsch patent, is 12 feet diameter and 20 feet pitch.

The Neptune has two boilers, under the lower deck, containing jointly 4,580 feet of fire surface and 144 feet of grate bar surface.

In a word, these five steamers are the heaviest timbered and most thoroughly fastened vessels (tonnage considered) ever built in New York for the merchant service; and the engines are of the most massive description, and in point of strength, solidity and workmanship will compare favorably with any others in use.

### Anniversary of the Capture of Memphis.

CAIRO, June 8, 1863.

The anniversary of the capture of Memphis by the Union forces was celebrated on Saturday. All the stores were closed, and business almost entirely suspended. The procession, which was very long, marched through the principal streets with banners, paintings, &c.

At a meeting at Court House square, speeches were made by several prominent gentlemen, both civil and military.

## MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Cunard mail steamship Asia, Capt. Shannon, will leave Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close in this city at a quarter past one and at half-past five o'clock this afternoon, to go by railroad.

The NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be published at eleven o'clock this morning, and will contain all the important war news of the preceding week, the Latest News from Mexico, and a report of all interesting events of the day.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, five cents.

Sampson Low, Son & Co., 47 Ludgate Hill, London, England, will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the New York HERALD.

### Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1—Adjourned to Tuesday, June 16. Part 2—Nos. 3036, 3082 to 3,118 inclusive.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1—Nos. 2143, 2152, 1073, 948, 1080, 1089, 866, 1756, 1348, 1229, 1220, 86, 653, 743, 1027.


**Eight Cartes de Visite for One Dollar,** at BALCH'S new gallery, 455 Broadway, near Grand street, late Barclay and Greenwich streets.

**Eight Cartes de Visite for $1, of Unequalled style and finish,** at TAIT'S, corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich streets.

**Album Pictures and Cartes de Visite,** $1 per dozen.